

The Sun

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1915.

Noted at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Matter.

Table with 2 columns: Subscription Type and Price. Includes rates for Daily, Sunday, and Foreign.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 150 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

London office, 110 Strand, W.C.2, England. Paris office, 10, rue de la Michodiere, Paris, France.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication will send them to the editorial office, 150 Nassau street, New York, they will receive prompt attention.

Is Carranza to Be Recognized After All?

The early recognition of the authority of General CARRANZA in Mexico is indicated by the announcement which the Pan-American conference gave out on Saturday. Apparently the South and Central American delegates have succumbed with Secretary LANSING to the strain of an awkward situation and are willing to accept the terms of the venerable tenant of the Vera Cruz lighthouse, which were unconditional surrender. He brusquely declined the overtures for a peace and reconstruction conference in Mexico with his rivals and coolly proposed in turn that the Pan-American diplomats consider only one question, whether they would recognize him as the government of Mexico. That they seem disposed to do. It is true that they are not ready to admit it, but coming events cast their shadow before.

What we make of the obscure and halting statement given out is that General CARRANZA having refused to negotiate with his fellow countrymen, nothing remains but the contemplated alternative of recognizing a "provisional" government with the material and moral capacity necessary to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners, which, as things have gone in Mexico lately, cannot be the Villa-Zapata travesty, but must be the pretension of VENUSTIANO CARRANZA. And afterward they are all to fight it out just as before. Watchful waiting, and then the plunge into the unknown: A desperate expedient.

Dr. Dumba's Defence.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN Ambassador, DR. CONSTANTIN T. DUMBA, does not seem to realize that the brief in his behalf which he has transmitted, apparently on his own initiative, to Secretary LANSING will be read in the light of the secret communication that was entrusted to ARCHIBALD for delivery to Count BURIAN, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. In that intercepted document DR. DUMBA said, among other things:

"I am under the impression that we could, if not entirely prevent the production of war material in Bethlehem and in the middle West, at any rate strongly disorganize it and hold it up for months, which, according to the statement of the German Military Attaché, is of great importance, and which amply outweighs the relatively small sacrifice of money."

Accompanying the letter to Count BURIAN was a memorandum received by the Consul-General VON NUBER from the editor of a "local influential paper" containing (we quote from DR. DUMBA's letter to Count BURIAN) "proposals with respect to the preparation of disturbances in the Bethlehem SCHWAB'S steel and munition factories as well as in the middle West." Yet in his protest to Secretary LANSING against the request for his recall DR. DUMBA insists "there is nothing in the letter in question" (to Count BURIAN) "that is capable of being so construed when read in the light of the facts." The construction DR. DUMBA complains of is to quote from Secretary LANSING's note to the Austro-Hungarian Government, that he, the Ambassador, "has admitted that he proposed to his Government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war." What is DR. DUMBA's defence, or case, as he presents it to the American Secretary of State? What are the "facts" that negate the Secretary's conclusion?

Referring to the Austro-Hungarian proclamation, following Germany's lead, which drew the attention of Austrian citizens in America to Paragraph 327 of the Military Penal Code, that makes engaging in the manufacture of munitions of war to be used against Austria "a crime punishable by imprisonment for from ten to twenty years and under certain circumstances by death," DR. DUMBA says that he strongly represented to his Government that "it would be harsh to declare them" (illiterate Austrians working in munition factories in America) "criminals and outlaws without first providing the necessary machinery for acquainting them with the fact that they were violating the laws of their country."

To accomplish this the Ambassador proposed "an educational campaign by personal contact and explanation and through the newspapers published in this country in the foreign language with which they are familiar." Dr. DUMBA then expressed solicitude for his countrymen compelled to leave the munition factories. They must be provided for, or become a public charge. It may be assumed that on that score the agents employed in the "educational campaign" would be authorized to reassure the Austrian subjects who were violating Paragraph 327 of the Military Penal Code. Dr. DUMBA goes on to say in his letter to Secretary LANSING:

"I was accordingly instructed to use every proper means of dissuading our citizens from committing this crime of high treason against the country to which they owed their allegiance in its hour of greatest need."

It is very singular that the most accomplished member of the Diplomatic Corps at Washington could not, or would not, see that he was playing with fire. He must be presumed to have known that the treaty with Austria-Hungary which was proclaimed in 1831 provided that Austrians in the United States (as also Americans in Austria) were to enjoy in their pursuits and occupations "the same security, protection and privileges as natives of the country wherein they reside." As a student of our institutions he should have known that the United States Government would not tolerate any attempt by the Austrian Ambassador to menace his countrymen engaged in lawful pursuits here with an Austrian military penal law. But it was not his intention to stop at inducing Austrian workmen to leave the munition plants as patriots and for their own physical liberty and safety. He planned, first, the prevention of war material production, and, failing that, disorganization and crippling of the plants. There is no rubbing it out. The letter to Count BURIAN is a complete answer to anything he has written in his own behalf in the unexpected communication to Secretary LANSING. It does not condone Dr. DUMBA's offence that his intentions were discovered before any steps had been taken to stop or hold up the making of war material.

Stop Ruining Good Horses!

In the letter from Captain CASSATT printed in another place on this page today an experienced horseman who has devoted intelligent effort to the breeding of thoroughbreds sets forth explicitly and convincingly the evils of too early racing. The facts are plain and require no special education for comprehension. The soft, plant skeleton of the colt, when subjected to the rigors of training and racing, cannot fulfill its purpose, and a noble promise is unfulfilled because greed for immediate profit obscures the real interests of breeders, the public and the State.

The economic, social and military necessity of protecting the horses of the country should be apparent to every citizen, whether he rides, transports himself in a motor car, or plods forth. An abundant supply of good mounts is required for the army in time of peace, and the requirements of war immediately increase this demand until the resources of even the most adequately prepared nation are exhausted. Notwithstanding the improvement of gas driven vehicles the horse remains an essential contributor to transportation, to social intercourse, to commerce in a thousand forms. To permit the destruction of a large proportion of the most promising colts is folly of the worst kind.

Captain CASSATT has already taken steps to remedy the evil of too early racing. The controlling spirits in the racing associations to which he appeals should be no less foresighted than he is. Meantime the question is of grave public import, and the effort to conserve the youngsters deserves the support of every individual who can understand the consequences their neglect must bring in its train.

Musical Charm.

In discussion of the dealings of theatre managers with musicians there is never a suggestion that the orchestras which disappeared several years ago from all the playhouses except those offering musical plays will be restored as a means of diverting the audiences between the acts. But there are many persons who think that the impresarios erred when they abolished what had been a traditional way of entertaining their patrons in the intervals of the play.

There were grounds for criticizing the selection of music at times; and its execution was not always satisfactory to the exacting critics. Yet to many there was undeniable pleasure to be had from the theatre music. Was its abolition only another blunder in the long list which the accusers of American theatre managers have compiled to account for the present decline of the theatre as a means of popular recreation? It was economy that led the theatre entrepreneurs to take the step. In London, where music between the acts is unknown, as it is on the Continent, it is now seriously proposed to allow smoking as a means of bringing the public back to the theatre. Restoration of the orchestras here, with some regard to the quality of the playing, might enable the drama now to rival the musical plays, which in its present dumbness it cannot do.

Rumania in the War.

The active participation of Rumania in the war on the side of the Allies is forecast in the German press. From the understanding that exists between the Rumanian and German Governments it is believed that Greece will take similar action. Credence is given to these reports because of the fact that both nations are massing troops along the Bulgarian border. Such action by Rumania has been expected since Italy joined the Allies and since Rumania refused to permit the transportation across her territory of supplies from Germany to Turkey. Rumania's sympathies have been manifestly opposed to the Teutonic allies. After the last Balkan war she was in close alliance with Serbia and Greece, and since the beginning of the present struggle she has expressed her friendship for her warring neighbors across the Danube.

The reason of the understanding between these three countries was a desire to curb the ambitions of Bulgaria to become the dominant power in the Balkans. FERDINAND's demand of territory from both Greece and Serbia as his reward for joining the Allies has reopened this question and has furnished ground for the belief that the former Balkan league has been revived without Bulgaria as a member.

Bulgaria's position would thus become more difficult than ever. She would be practically isolated in the Balkans, and if, as her recent agreement with Turkey has been taken to indicate, she should join the Teutonic allies, she would be open to attack from all sides. Events are moving rapidly in this part of Europe; Italy has dispatched troops to the Dardanelles, according to the last reports from Rome, and Turkey is said to be hard pressed through lack of supplies and discontent among the troops.

The approaching crisis in the situation may yet be shown to be the controlling factor in Rumania's choice of action.

Another Absurdity of the Election Law.

The answer supplied by the election law to the subjoined question reveals anew the absurdity of the statutory enactments by which the electors of New York are hampered in the exercise of their political privileges:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The contest in the Democratic party between JOSEPH T. RYAN and LORENZ ZELLER for the nomination for Judge of the City Court has given rise to an interesting question.

"In the event that ZELLER, who has also received the Republican endorsement, should be defeated for the Democratic nomination, is it to be expected that he should run as the Republican nominee against the choice of his own party?"

"The Republicans endorse the individual or did they endorse merely the tentative nominee of the Democratic party as designated by the leaders, pending the naming of the real choice of the party by the Democratic voters?"

"Would it be a repudiation of their agreement for the Republicans to elect a candidate in opposition to RYAN should he defeat ZELLER for the Democratic nomination?"

"JAMES E. WILKINSON. "New York, September 15."

The statute provides that a person designated as a candidate for a party nomination may decline, and the vacancy thus created on the primary ticket may be filled, but it continues:

"If a candidate designated for nomination does not decline the designation within the time hereinbefore mentioned, and he is thereafter nominated at the official primary election, his name shall be printed on the official ballot as the candidate of the party or body holding the primary, and he shall not be permitted to decline such nomination."

In the circumstances suggested by our correspondent the Republicans would be compelled to keep Judge ZELLER's name on their ticket, and he would be obliged to allow it to appear thereon. In 1905, when the Republican ticket was headed by C. A. FLAMMER, in opposition to District Attorney JEROME, desired to support Mr. J. P. FLAMMER's name remain on the ticket and 13,000 votes were cast for him. As the law now reads the fusionists of 1903 would have been compelled to keep the names of Comptroller GROUT and President FORBES of the Aldermen on their ticket when these officeholders were captured by Tammany. In those days, however, State regulation had not reached its present glorious heights and citizens enjoyed a greater liberty than they are now allowed to exercise.

When the irrepressible ENVER PASHA says that Turkey has 2,000,000 men under arms he suggests the question, Where are the men and where are the arms?

The officers of the Coast Artillery who drank to a toast to the Kaiser in Portland, Ore., explain that it was unwitting—they didn't understand German. At a certain stage of the evening's gayeties any language becomes more or less unintelligible.

That able British political observer J. L. GARVIN says that "Mr. LAZARUS GEORGE, before all other men, has given the country the leadership for which it longed. He has made articulate the very soul of the nation, which craves

to know more and to do more." The little Welshman is the coming man in England, if England can be saved. With LLOYD GEORGE and KRECHENBERG working together as a team, the world's peace would be effective.

On Saturday a Petrograd war bulletin admitted that the enemy was "obstinately trying to break into the town of Vilna." The obstinacy of the Germans has been rewarded. Yesterday it was their turn for an official announcement: they had broken into Vilna. Their capture links an important railway strategic point with Warsaw and the west and provides another winter headquarters. Not enough fighting winter remains for an advance on Petrograd, but an attempt to occupy Riga is indicated.

If the suffragists have induced 9,000 New York policemen to endorse their cause they have won over some very stout adherents. But it may be suspected that it was the organization that adopted the propitious resolutions and not the policemen individually.

PROHIBITION VICTORIES.

"Suffs" Not Wholly Responsible for States Going "Dry."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I was interested to read the letter from Mr. Norman T. Brinsley in THE SUN in which he says that nearly all the people with whom he talked during his recent trip through New Jersey were in favor of prohibition and prohibition are synonymous.

It is an undoubted fact that a tremendous number of people are not only in New Jersey but all over the country have this idea, and it is largely the fault of a small number of the suffrage leaders that this is so. These women are ardent prohibitionists, and they are, in fact, and despite repeated requests not to mix the issues and to keep their personal views on the liquor question to themselves when speaking of suffrage, they have gone so far as to misleadly on telling people that when we get woman suffrage we will also get prohibition, apparently totally unable to stick to the facts.

It is a most unfortunate situation. This coupling of woman suffrage and prohibition has undoubtedly worked great injury to the suffrage cause. And other matters of such importance are entirely without foundation in fact. All that is necessary to disprove them is a brief examination of the prohibition movement in the suffrage States. Arizona and Oregon, which adopted woman suffrage in 1912, and Washington, which adopted it in 1910, all went dry, which is a direct result of the suffrage cause. But when we consider that in Arizona there are 16,971 men to each 100 women, in Oregon the ratio is 122 to 100, and in Washington they have 153.9 men to each 100 women, it would seem that a considerable number of men must have voted for prohibition, even if all the women came out for it in a solid body, which is extremely unlikely. In other words, woman suffrage at best only gave prohibition a helping hand in those States.

Colorado, which has had woman suffrage since 1901, and Idaho, which adopted it in 1900, only went dry in 1914, which does not look as if women's suffrage had a great deal to do with their adoption of it. And Kansas was a dry State some years before it adopted suffrage, while Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana, Illinois and California, which went dry after the last named State rejected prohibition at the last election by a majority of 169,145.

Considering that six of the suffrage States have gone dry and that two which have gone dry had suffrage for some twenty years before they did so; that Kansas had prohibition before it had suffrage; and that a number of States have gone dry without having woman suffrage, it is not surprising that the number of States which would have been available as stallions to cross with cold blooded mares.

Racing is necessary for picking out the best stock, and the country of the breed and for eliminating the unworthy, but why eliminate by such drastically destructive means when a little more care and selection would have done so many useful ones to the breed?

European Governments and racing authorities have recognized this by restrictions placed upon two-year-old racing. In England, for example, no colt under three years of age is allowed to race before the Epsom summer meeting, about June 1, in any race worth more than \$1,000 added. In France no two-year-old can run before the last Sunday in July.

Last January I proposed to the Jockey Club a rule prohibiting two-year-old racing before August 1, but at the suggestion of the members I changed the date to April 1, not because I had changed my mind but because I could see no possibility of passing my amendment without the approval of the Jockey Club.

The three principal turf governing bodies on this continent are the Kentucky State Racing Commission, which controls Kentucky racing; the Canadian Racing Commission, which controls Canadian racing; and the Jockey Club, which by law makes rules for racing in New York, and extends its supervision to the racing of all horses on the coast States. These three bodies have nothing in common, but they try to work in harmony and each gives full effect to the rules of the others. The Kentucky State Racing Commission, the Canadian Racing Commission, and the Jockey Club are all in favor of the restriction of two-year-old racing to the summer months.

It would be unwise, inexpedient, discourteous and, last but not least, impracticable for the Jockey Club alone to restrict two-year-old racing to the summer months. The Canadian Racing Commission and the Kentucky State Racing Commission are both in favor of the restriction of two-year-old racing to the summer months.

There is much of this spirit abroad in the country. If there were no such thing as a "good time," it would be a "good time" in an absolute absence of any mental effort. Even the cows in the field are not so stupid as to take any pleasure in a "good time" as it is possible to them. Surely it is not necessary that innocent amusement be grooved with a cessation of the working of the brain.

Amusement is a good and necessary thing, but it can be overdone. When we hear again and again that there should be municipal dance halls to which working girls can repair in the evenings it seems strange that a chance should never be given them to collect their minds. If there were no such thing as a "good time," it would be a "good time" in an absolute absence of any mental effort.

There are many who are in favor of the restriction of two-year-old racing to the summer months. The Canadian Racing Commission and the Kentucky State Racing Commission are both in favor of the restriction of two-year-old racing to the summer months.

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SAVE THE TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Early Racing Ruins the Most Promising of Our Thoroughbreds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: This is a plea for the young thoroughbred racehorse. You will find that the premature racing of the colt is a very real and serious problem. It is a problem that has been discussed for years, but it has never been solved. The premature racing of the colt is a very real and serious problem. It is a problem that has been discussed for years, but it has never been solved.

I go back to the '80s and early '90s when there was no early two-year-old racing as we see it now, and I do not remember hearing any complaint from the McGraths, Swigerts, Alexanders, Reads, Hardings or Harpers that they could not sell their yearlings.

Some go so far as to assert that early racing is not harmful, but these people do not deserve to be answered. When I think of the number of my father's and my own good two-year-olds broken down by too much and too early racing, for everybody has been more or less guilty, and when I add to these personal experiences the experiences of nearly all trainers and owners of racehorses and the opinion of nearly every one else connected with racing and the thoroughbred, I feel justified in asking for the support of a newspaper of this State's standing in the community in bringing the matter before that part of the public which, while not particularly interested in racing, is vitally interested in the horse as a factor in our commercial prosperity and military efficiency.

E. B. CARBATT. CHESTERBROOK FARM, BERWYN, PA. September 18.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

Dr. Lucian Howe's Plan for Schools and Colleges Considered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I read with considerable interest the reprint of a recent editorial article of THE SUN in the Chicago Tribune of September 16. The article dealt with the plan of Dr. Lucian Howe's article on military education in schools and colleges. I am exceedingly glad that the country is waking up to the necessity of training and educating the youth of the country in the most economical manner possible. I am exceedingly glad that the country is waking up to the necessity of training and educating the youth of the country in the most economical manner possible.

Dr. Howe has advocated one of the best and most judicious of the most economical schemes for the upbuilding of healthy, well developed, loyal and educated young men that has been suggested. He has carried his argument further than I have. His aim was to advance the idea of universal military training and education in order that the United States might have a reserve of trained and educated youth which could be made effective in time of need.

I have had opportunities for observing and studying the effect of military training in my judgment the only salvation for this country is to prepare young men for active and useful lives along the lines of effectiveness suggested by Dr. Howe.

Even if we never come to this country, military training, together with a good common school education, will be worth all it costs. It will be worth all it costs. It will be worth all it costs. It will be worth all it costs.

CHARLES B. GIBSON. CHICAGO, September 15.

HELPFUL VON TIRPITZ.

To the British Recruiting Sergeant He Has Been Indispensable.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: When England first called for volunteers the response could hardly be called "thundering." Was it to stimulate recruiting in the British Isles that Von Tirpitz sent a squadron to bombard English coast cities, killing thousands of children and destroying property? Immediately Englishmen rushed to the colors in large numbers. After a while there was a lull, and the cry went up that something must be done to promote enlistments.

Once more Von Tirpitz came to the rescue. The Lusitania was torpedoed, with almost 1,000 deaths, and the increase in the British army. Still Lord Kitchener kept calling for more men. Von Tirpitz accommodated him again. This time with Zeppelins, dropping bombs on London and killing thousands of women and children, with the usual result. It was of course drastic treatment. But Von Tirpitz understood the English mind. He knew just what would wake them up. He hasn't been court-martialed and shot yet, but there is time enough for that when the Kaiser understands what has been going on.

New York, September 18.

An Appreciation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I wish to say to you that I feel that your SUN is by far the greatest newspaper published in the English language. My opinion is that he who reads that greatest of all editorial pages will in time become thoroughly versed in all that pertains to the constructive government. I have often wondered what percentage of our national legislators read your fearless editorial articles. I fear it is very small.

I was especially pleased with the editorial article in the issue of September 13 entitled "Outrightness of the Oriental Mind," and I have mailed it to a friend living in another part of the world.

J. C. RHODES. SAN ANTONIO, TEX., September 15.

Full School Hours for All Pupils.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I see by the paper that the children of school age on part time and between 12,000 and 130,000 receive but five hours instruction a day.

The parents of the churches who are always working for the benefit of the people should give the use of the basements of their churches to the Board of Education for class rooms so that no children would be deprived of their education.

I believe the Board of Education would be willing to furnish these basements for class rooms and hire extra teachers.

There are enough churches in every one of the school districts to accommodate the children who cannot be accommodated in the regular schoolhouses.

GEORGE N. MORRIS. GLEN COVE, September 18.

Song of Latitude and Longitude.

The solid pyramid will sink beneath the shifting sands; The lighthouse crumbles to the wave, Nor fury of the storm withstands.

So all man's beacons and his guides Succumb to Time, the tyrant ruler, Till none the Greek who bound the earth With Latitude and Longitude.

Against those lines intangible No helping of the hurricane strength; Can blot from sight the breadth and length.

So, while the endless ages wear, We never realize anew That only the Unseen endures, And only the Unseen is true.

THE LANCET, LONDON, 1915.

IF WE DENY THE LOAN.

The Allies May Buy Their Foodstuffs Elsewhere.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: If a large buyer of merchandise comes to a producer and says that he would like to place a big order with him, but that being exceedingly hard pushed financially at present with many demands on his resources he (the buyer) is obliged to ask the producer to "hang him up" for a considerable period of time, such a situation would be exactly analogous to the efforts the European Allies are now making to obtain credit in this country.

To extend the simile, if the buyer should be unable to persuade the producer to sell him the goods on credit he would be obliged to go elsewhere from some other producer who was willing to meet the conditions. So with England and France: if they are unable to obtain credit here they will buy their supplies elsewhere.

Up to this point the two cases are precisely parallel, but there follows this difference. In the case of the Allies they cannot get credit here, or they will continue to purchase war munitions and tools here anyway because this country is practically the only place where they can obtain such things in proper quantities and with reasonable promptness. They will therefore continue to send over their yellow gold (of which they have abundance for this purpose, and which we neither want nor need) to pay for these war munitions which they must have at all hazards. But their food supplies and the ordinary commodities which they need for the sustenance of the civilian population will be purchased wherever they can be obtained on credit.

Thus the efforts of certain hypochondriac American patriots to prevent our bankers from extending the proposed credit to the Allies would, if successful, turn out to have brought about a situation which would be exactly analogous to the one which would be brought about by the failure of our trade in wheat, corn, cotton, beef, &c., in fact everything except war munitions and tools; and if it were not for a serious matter for the hard working producers of this country the laugh would be on the propagandists who by agitation would be responsible for the situation.

The thrifty farmers of the middle West whose Teutonic sympathies are subordinate to sensitiveness of their pocketbook nerve should give this matter sober second thought.

WILLIAM W. CREIGHTON. NEW YORK, September 18.

How Recruiting Could Be Promoted in Ireland.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: It does not seem to me that England has any right to complain if the Irish are coming to the aid of the Allies in the war. They are reminded of their duty to defend their country, but "their country" is not theirs; that is, they do not rule it.

It is a fair proposition on the part of England would be: We will let you have home rule if you will help us in the war. And it may be said that this proposition would be to the detriment of England in view of her declarations regarding the rights of small nations.

Some one may remind me that there is a home rule bill on the statute books, but it has been held up by the violent opposition of an English party, and besides, as all the world knows, there is a string to it.

NEW YORK, August 14. EQUITY.

Ink as a War Manifold.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The activity of English literary ink and the pen (is it mightier than the sword?) in depicting the methods of the "barbarians" might lead one to believe, should the war continue for a long period, that the commodity in greatest demand would not be ammunition, but ink.

SCRANTON, Pa., September 18. E. R.

Mysterious Conjunction of Underfunders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: A few days ago a news article appeared in THE SUN to the effect that Henry Ford, the Apostle of Unpreparedness, is to spend \$100,000 in his campaign to educate the people that the United States is "unprepared for war at sea."

Now I notice a headline "Bryan Condemns Ford." It would be interesting to know if the Great Ex-Secretary of State is to be a convener with Mr. Ford in this great educational project or one of the "educational" speakers.

THOMAS G. CORRELL. FREEHOLD, N. J., September 15.

Directors of the Chemical Company Please Take Notice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Perchance the directors of the Chemical Company could be induced to spend a night on Riverside Drive the residents of the upper West Side might be able to take advantage of the cooling breeze in that direction.

Meanwhile the disgusting, nauseating stench continues to pour forth from Edgewater in volumes. It has now become so bad that it is impossible to open the windows of the houses near the drive.

RICHARD S. WORMER. NEW YORK, September 15.

Perhaps in Grape Juice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: I see that George V. at a banquet held in Windsor Castle presented a toast to the health of President Wilson. Who did they drink to the toast proposed?

Were we not informed some time ago also by transatlantic cables that the same sovereign had declared that the war was ended no wine was to be served in the royal households?

NEW YORK, September 18. AS INQUIRER.

Alleged Americans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Why not get something new and call the alleged Americans alleged Americans?

Allegation according to Webster's Dictionary means: (1) Withdrawing, diverting, or extraneous to the subject; (2) State or quality of being alleged; (3) Mental aberration; derangement of the mental faculties; insanity.

WASHINGTON, N. J., September 15.

He Does, and He Is Right.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In THE SUN I read that the "Major plans rigid regime of economy."

I wonder if the Mayor considers it rigid economy for the city to pay the enormous sum of \$100,000 to the Mayor's office for his suite of offices in the city hall building.

NEW YORK, September 14. TAXPAYER.

Contentment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: As long as I cannot afford an auto I shall avoid walking as a healthful exercise.

G. H. M. DANBURY, Conn., September 15.

Old Bill White Objects to "Petunia State."

From the Emporia Gazette. Some one desires to call Kansas the "Petunia State." Why? Petunia is not foxglove or crab grass or smartweed. There is just one flower in Kansas that distinguishes the State, and that is the sunflower, and a husky flower it is. The petunia is a flimsy little flower, and after Kansas has been officially designated as the petunia State some smart celt in Missouri would call Kansas the "petunia State" and it would make the petunia blush.

DANIELS TAKES UP LABORATORY PLAN.

Asks Members of Edison Board to Give Their Ideas on the Institution.

HE SEEKS APPROPRIATION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The first problem to which Secretary Daniels has asked the members of the newly created Naval Advisory Board—the Edison Council—to turn their attention is that of providing the navy with an adequate laboratory for research and experimental work.

Mr. Daniels made public to-night a letter he has written to every member